Amnsements Co-Night.

CASINO-2 and S-" Prince Methusalem."

"All "ATRE-8-" Heart and Hand."

"RAND OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-" Lights o' London."

"DISON "FAR" 'dSATE 2 and 5:30-" The Rajah."

NIBLO'S GARDEN. -2 and 8-" Excelsior."

OF ERA HOUSE-2 and 8-" Excelsior."

FIRE HEATER-2 and 8-" Francesca da Rimini."

21 EATER COMIQUE-8-"Mullican Guard Ball."

14TH STREET THEATER. -2 and 8-" Devil's Auction."

WENTY-THIRD STREET THEATER-2 and 8-Lecture.

Inder to Adpertisements,

Page	
A connection 7 A connection 7 A connection 8 Connection 7 A connection 7	G. Miscellaneous 75, 8 Ag. 5 New Problems 6 1.2 4 Decan Steamers 7 4,5 1 Proposits 7 4,5 2 G. Saies by Acction 7 5 6 Saies by Acction 7 5 6 Special Notices 7 7 6 Special Notices 7 1,2,3 4 5 Internation Wanted 7 7 6 Special Notices 7 1,2,3 4 5 Internation 8 Summer desorts 7 6 6 The Turt 7 6 6 The Turt 7

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"ALDERNEY BRAND"

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Dutch Arctic steamer Varna has foundered in the Kara Sea; the scientific party on board was rescued: the Danish Arctic exploring steamer Dijmphua was safe at last accounts. It is estimated that between sixty and eighty fishermen lost their lives in consequence of the storm of Sunday on the Grand Bank. === It is thought the deaths caused by the volcame disturbances in and near Java will number 30,000. There is talk of exhuming the remains of Shakespeare. - Work is being pushed along the line of the Panama Canal.

Domestic .- President Arthur was in Yellowstone Park on August 29. ___ The Mitchell-Slade prize-fight was declared "off" yesterday. the authorities of Kansas having threatened to enforce the law against prize-fighting === King and Evans confessed yesterday that they witnessed murder of Elias Shepard near Danville, Va. = The session of the School of Christian Philosophy closed at Richfield Springs. === The Free-Thinkers' Convention met at Rochester, N. Y. The trial of Frank James for the Winston train murder was continued at Gall atin, Mo.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Dr. Norvin Green yesterday continued his testimony before the Senate Sub-Committee on Labor and Education. = At the Coroner's inquest it was stated that the woman who committed suicide at Brighton Beach was not married to her supposed husband, - Thomas J. Saul, a victim of the Riverdale disaster, was burred. Lee and Hosmer won the trial in a professional regatta at Newark. = The Boston and the St. Louis baseball nines again defeated the New-York and the Metropolitan nines respectively. - Wolf Meyer, age 106, a soldier under Napoleon I. died at Newark on Thursday. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grins), 85 cents. === Stocks were feverish and fluctuated irregularly, but generally closed at about the best figures.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair weather and slight changes in temperature. Temperature yesterday: highest, almost sad in the reflection that while the 80°; lowest, 62°; average, 6918°.

Tribune readers ordering the Daily sent to them at sumner resorts are requested to make sure of the exact name of the Post Office to which the paper is to be sent. Much trouble arises every summer from a neglect of this pre-

It is estimated that the decrease of the public debt for the month of August will be about \$6,000,000. If Democratic newspapers were not too busy shouting "the Republican party must go," they might find time to call attention to this steady reduction of the public indebtedness under Republican rule. If the Republican party should "go," how long would this decrease continue?

A satisfactory piece of news comes from Kansas. Owing to the determination of the Governor and Attorney-General of that State to enforce the laws against prize-fighting, the Slade-Mitchell match has been declared "off." Now if other States will only follow the excellent example set by Kansas the brutalities of the prize ring may yet be suppressed. It is not creditable to a civilized Christian country that prize fights and slugging matches are not only possible but popular.

Still another calamity is to be added to this week's chapter of horrors. The storm of last Sunday was unusually severe on the "Great Banks," and the result was a fearful loss of life. As will be seen by a dispatch from St. John's, it is estimated that eighty men were drowned. Most of these met their fate while out in their frail dories overhauling their trawls. Truly, this is a year that is destined long to be held in mournful remembrance by reason of its heartrending disasters.

The risks attending Arctic navigation have again been illustrated by the loss of the Dutch steamer Varna, which sailed with a scientific party for the mouth of the Yenesei in July of last year, was caught in the ice a month or so later, and shared the fate of the Jeannette by foundering last July on the breaking up of the ice-pack. Beyond some observations of the meteorology of an Arctic winter, the currents in the Straits of Kara, and the movements of the ice, no scientific information could have been gathered. But the members of the party have luckily all escaped, and may hope to accomplish some thing more substantial on a second attempt.

The trial of Frank James, that highly accomplished desperado whose career is the envy and inspiration of every small boy whom too long tarrying at the dime novel has rendered lawless and ferocious, is advancing in a promising manner. Much damaging evidence has been produced against him, and if the jury does its duty in the premises he stands a good chance of bringing up where he doubtless be longs-at the gallows. There has been considerable talk ever since James was arrested in regard to his ultimate fate, the opinion being freely expressed that no jury could ever be the good name of the State, it is to be hoped offence by both the others. It is very desir-

that a verdict will be rendered according to the evidence.

Even in the lack of trustworthy estimates of the total loss of life by the convulsions in Java, it is obvious that the figures will be found to be great. Some accounts claim as much as 75,000. The occurrence of earthquake waves on the Pacific coast, both in California and South America, at almost the same time as the disturbances in Java, is a phenomenon familiar in such cases, and which will tend greatly to increase the scientific interest of this tremendous outbreak of mysterious forces within the earth. It suggests the possibility that at some future day the same machinery which is now used to foretell the approach of storms may be of service in giving warning of earthquakes. Warning of the shock that was feit in the Eastern and Middle States in 1870, the most considerable one known here during the century, was sent in this way from Quebec to Montreal, reaching the latter city thirty seconds before the shock itself. Unfortunately, however, for this plan, the velocity of the wave is great, and a serious shock is apt to destroy telegraphic communication. It is noticeable that some of the newspapers are describing the sinking of the Papandayang over a hundred years ago as an occurrence much like those just reported. The story, once adopted, was afterward disproved, the Papandayang having simply made a great eruption which covered the surrounding country with ashes. One of the accounts of the present disturbance describes the same mountain as splitting into several parts.

FERY DISCOURAGING.

There is something almost sad in the spectacle of mutual distrust and suspicion presented at this moment by the various factions in this city of that great and patriotic party to which the country is looking to "turn the rascals out." Here is a country which might have been enjoying the blessings of African slavery to this day had it not been for the Republican party; but for that party we mig t have had two countries instead of one; might hove had a beautifully variable and gracefully fluctuating currency, independent of the uncertainties of mining, and limited only by the capacity of our paper milts; might have continued in the possession of vast tracts of land navexed by railroads and untrodden of the foot of man; might be removed from the danger of incurring debt by the repudiation of former obligations and the destruction of credit; might still be listening to the inspiring crack of the whip in the Senate, or admiring the fine plantation manners of our rulers in the House; might be enjoying the benign patriarchal role of those martyrs of Democracy, the saintly souls who went into exile with Connolly or to prison with Tweed. Tuese are the things which might have been, had it not been for the Republican party. Having gloomily contemplated them for years, the Democratic party has been at last summoned by The Daily Parrot to rise up and * turn the rascals out." It is a great comfort to good men to hear this cry; to observe its origin and notice the class of patriots who are getting ready to respond. It has been remarked in all ages that to promote the growth of statesmanship and the increase of statesmen there is nothing like whiskey. Of course the seiling of whiskey and rinsing of tumblers in connection therewith produce a higher order of statesmen than the mere drinking of it; but take the whiskey seller and whiskey drinker together and it may be safely stated that what they don't know about what Mr. Kelly calls "governmental systems" is hardly worth looking up. Good men are comforted to observe that it is from this class of thoughtful citizensthe habitual readers of The Daily Parrot, from whose columns they have learned that all Republicans are hypocrites and most of them thieves-that the cry is beginning to ascend, "Turn the rascals out."

whole country is looking to the great Democratic party to go forward under the leadership of The Parrot and "turn the rascals out," the great Democratic party is not entirely in accord with itself; that it is not only widely divided upon questions of tariff and currency and internal improvements, but that it is cut up into wings and, factions whose sole purpose is to make war upon each other, and whose leaders openly and publicly impugn each other's honesty and uprightness. Hard is it, indeed, for the country when the great party upon which it depends to turn the rascals out" is itself divided into factions which charge each other with rascality as bad as any for which Republicans are denounced, and refuse to trust each other with so much as the management of a primary even when that management is protected by a law making the penalty for malfeasance imprisonment for three years or a fine of \$3,000. This is the present gloomy condition of affairs. The Republican "rascals"whose rascalities above referred to are notorions, such as abolishing slavery, making credit stable and currency fixed and permanent, opening vast tracts of land to settlers, establishing union, peace, order and reverence for law, driving out of power the Tweeds and Connollys of the Democratic regime, etc.-can hardly be turned out unless the Democratic factions act in harmony. And this they cannot do unless they can have some little confidence in each other. But how shall this be when one of them, the County Democracy, founds itself upon the fundamental 'fact that another-Tammany-is the sum of all political wickedness and corruption, which it is the duty of all good men to combine and exterminate as a political force, while Tammany stubbornly refuses to take part in primaries conducted by the County Democracy because it cannot trust that organ-

ization, and a third refuses to trust either of the other two 1 This is the discouraging feature of the situation. Good citizens who have witnessed in past years the reforming zeal of the Democratic leaders and statesmen who have studied "governmental systems" as astronomers do stars, through glass, had begun to take heart when they heard this large and useful class lift up The Parrot's cry, "Turn the rascals out." But it disheartens them to see the lack of confidence in each other, the mutual suspicion and distrust by which the usefulness of the students of "governmental systems" is so seriously impaired and their enterprise imperilled. The unanimity and heartiness with which all factions of the Democracy took up the cry against the "rascals" gave promise of stromendous re sults. They are all put at extreme hazard though when that great party itself divides and its leaders and rank and file begin calling each other "rascals" and refuse to trust each other. The resulting confusion makes the war-cry ambiguous and uncertain. If the State Convention admits either one of the contesting delegations from this city, the other two will be liable to be misunderstood when they how! under the windows, "Turn the rascals out." And if all three are admitted, it will be dan-

able that the "rascals" should be turned out, but the gentlemen who are so hot for it ought to cease calling each other "rascals" before they call upon the public to help them.

WITHDRAWING UPWARDS.

The Hop. Joseph C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, has been for some months to a limited extent a candidate for the Speakership of the next House. Like our own candidate, Mr. Samuel Cox, he began with a "sure thing "all of them, indeed, do that-but he tapered off rather more suddenly. So suddenly that he ceased some time ago to be counted as a factor in the contest, and the public had almost forgotten that he had been in the field. He did not, powever, take himself definitely and decisively out until a day or two ago, when he wrote a letter to that effect to The Frankfort (Ky.) Ycoman. Therein he says that his desire for the success of the Democratic party in Congress, and especially that the party may plant itself on the theory of a "tariff for revenue only," is superior to any personal ambition. By his withdrawal he thinks Kentucky will be united in the fight, and he promises to lend all his energies " to the success of that cardidate who, "representing the true principles of tariff reform shall show the best prospect of defeating " Mr. Randall." Having thus shown his superiority to personal ambition, he goes on to say that he has been urged by many friends to permit the use of his name as a candidate for the United States Senate, and "after mature consideration " has "consented to become a candidate." Feeling that he cannot with propriety stand for both places, he "decimes the race for the Speakership to devote his energies to that of Senator."

It is wonderful what a really patriotic Kentucky statesman can do in the way of selfsacrifice when once he rises superior to personal ambition. The Democrats of Kentucky cannot but admire this noble exhibition of self-dental. Ardent friends and fellow-members, he said, have urged him to prosecute a canvass for the Speakership and assured him of substantial strength in the caucus; but having made up his mind that the only way to " defeat the machications of the protectionists" was to withdraw his name and let Kentucky present a united front, he flings away an bition, withdraws his name a n candidate for Speaker, and at the solicitation of friends, after mature consideration, throws himself upon the altar of patriotism as candidate for United States Senator. Sublime spectacle! He withdraws upwards. In the same generous spirit with which he consents to be a candidate for the Senate he withdraws from the Speakership contest, because he feels that he "cannot with propriety stand for both places." So firm a sense of propriety united with such self-sacrifice Kentucky

as rarely witnessed. Mr. Blackburn has improved upon the example of General Durbin Ward, of Ohio. That statesman and reformer withdrew upwards, announcing himself a candidate for United States Senator after being a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, but it was not until after his opponent had been nominated over him. Mr. Blackburn withdraws upwards while the struggle in which he was a candidate is still in progress. We commend the example to other distinguished Democrats, Governor Butler of Massachusetts, for instance, may learn therefrom the way to withdraw from the contest for renomination and consent at the same time to allow the use of his name as a candidate for President. That would be a trump card indeed. And Mr. Samuel Cox also, when he withdraws from the contest for the Speakership, might-but no; when he withdraws it will be for a good place on the committees. It is a good fashion, though-this one of withdrawing nowards.

A PROFESSIONAL HOAXER.

Newspaper readers have doubtless noticed that a good many remarkable things happen in Texas. There have been no sea-serpents or But, as has been said, there is something ad enterprising for such stale products as these, which simply mean that timid yachtsme in these older parts of the country have had an "intolerable deal" of beer to "a half-penny worth" of crackers and cheese, or that the cool season has made it necessary for the seaside hotels to resort to extreme measures to get boarders. Texas reports extraordinary meteors, discoveries of a carriage containing five skeletons sitting inside and two skeleton horses harnessed to it-all concerned baving been killed by one stroke of lightning-and other marvellous stories, showing freshness and originality of treatment. No one ever believed these tales, of course, except the too confiding press agent who telegraphed them North, and so caused their reproduction in every prominent newspaper in the country. But their origin has always been involved in mystery, which was not diminished by the universal circulation they obtained.

The mystery is dispelled now, however, the authorship of these stories being proudly claimed by a Texas journalist, popularly known as "Joo" Muihattan, who has been engaged in this line of business, he says, for ten years. Mr. Mulhattan has been visiting Louisville, and would seem to have belonged there of old, as he is hailed by the local press as "the Kentucky Munchausen." This is high praise, To be regarded as a Munchausen by Kentucky newspaper men, and especially in the same city where The Courier-Journal is published, proves that he possesses remarkable imaginative powers. Mr. Mulhattan calls his peculiar industry " a new branch in journalism." Nobody's morals are corrupted by his "little novels," and "all are entertained and sometimes instructed." He is delighted with his own success. He is thirty years old, and "famous." There is " not a man in this country who can read and write and who has read the "newspapers that doesn't know of 'Joe' Mul-"hattan." This statement shows bow difficult it is for the professional hoazer, even when he is trying to tell the truth, to keep from wabbling a little. Mr. Mulhattan points with pride to the fact that he has "fooled" every paper of prominence in the United States as well as some of the learned societies of Europe. He began with stories of marvellous oil-wells. startling highway robberies, etc., for a Pittaburg paper, but soon enlarged his borders. He claims the credit of having started the story of John Wilkes Booth's being seen in several places-and here, we fear, Mr. Mulhattan's ambition to be considered a remarkable liar causes him to wabble again. This absurd idea was cherished for a time by some on the authority of persons-or Mulhattans-who believed, or pretended to believe, that they had seen Booth in Egypt. Mr. Mulhattan started, as a joke," the story that President Lincoln's bones were to be exhibited at the Centennial, and the press made it "a national question." His masterpiece, in which he takes greatest pride, because it showed so much "invention and imagination," was his account of the discovery of a cave at Glasgow Junction, larger than the Mammoth Cave, with navigable rivers, mummies 2,000 years old, etc. He also an-

Masons; likewise the discovery of a cave at Gallatin, where the booty of the James brothers was unearthed. This latter romance excited the distinguished literary approbation of Mr. Frank James himself. The meteor story brought 114 telegrams to Fort Worth, Texas, from all parts of the world, and the skeleton story has "never been contradicted." Here again, just as we are beginning to believe that Mulhattan is telling the truth "for this occasion only," he causes our confidence in him to waver. He says they are talking of running him for Congress in Texas, and that "Tom" Ochiltree is jealous of him, because, after the meteor story, he (Ochiltree) can "never amount to anything again as a liar." Statements like these cast an air of unreality over Mulhattan's whole story. Still, we shall be glad to see him dispose of Colonel Ochiltree, who is little less than an impostor. Ochiltree is a man of limited imagination, who could not tell a really big lie if be tried; but by insisting on all occasions that he is a terrible liar, and by inducing the Washington correspondents to spread that impression over the country, he has succeeded in building up a reputation far beyond his merits.

The man who not only writes hoaxes, but is anxions to be recognized as a professional hoaxer, is certainly a new thing in journalism. But the difficulty is that, by a queer paradox, we cannot be sure that he is telling the truth even when he assures us that he is a great liar. What proof have we that Mulhattan wrote all these "lit:le novels"? Perhaps he is stealing some other man's work. Perhaps, in some obscure newspaper office, there is a modest and unassuming har, who did it all, and who cares nothing for the fame of it, content with knowing that he has done his work conscientiously and well. Perhaps there is no such man as Mulhattan. Here is the great drawback in the lot of a professional hoazer, for though he may have an occasional slight relapse into truthtelling, nobody can be sure that that is not the biggest hear of all.

PRESENT PROSPECTS OF SAMUEL CCX. The readers of THE TRIBUNE will bear witness that although it early announced that Mr. Samuel Cox was its candidate for Speaker, and has given him its unwavering support ever since, it was never sanguine of his election. It predicted with perfect accuracy the course his canvass would take immediately after the announcement with which all of Mr. Cox's campaigns for the Speakership have been opened, that he had an entirely sure thing and his friends considered him already as good as elected. Our observation of his previous campaigns had taught us that he invariably started at high water mark, and that the chief merit of his canvass was the graceful and becoming manner in which he tapered off. And yet not withstanding we have familiatized ourselves with the probability, pay, the certainty, that Mr. Cox would only crawl up among the " scattering" when the votes come to be counted, we confess that the flippancy with which many Democratic newspapers are dismissing his candidacy and administering upon his political estate fills us with sadness. For we cannot help thinking how much better he would fit the chair than either the serious Randall or the solen;n Carlisle, between whom it seems to lie. Ab, how it would crown the great practical joke which the American people perpetrated in the election of this Congress to put this veritable Joe Miller in the chair !

It is of course impossible, and has been from the beginning. Indeed, he is not running for the Speakership at all, but only for a good place on the committees. But having been our candi date from the outset and our candidate still, we insist upon respectful treatment for him. He has now reached the point in his canvass when doubts begin to be expressed as to his having the solid vote of the delegation from this State. this does not surprise us, as it was part of our prediction that the tapering off in his prospects would proceed in this gradual and graceful way. He will presently come down to a solid delegapratical schooners there. Texas is too new tion from the city, and this strength will never taper below one. But this is no reason why heartless newspapers should treat him as already out of the field and proceed to divide up his assets among other candidates. A ready we see that some newspapers are representingand no doubt truly-that the real contest is between Randall and Carlisle; and are not only disputing over the question to which of these candidates Mr. Cox will take his followers when he retires from the field himself, but are raising doubts-some of them-as to his baying any following to dispose of. This is not the way to treat a candidate who only a few months ago was considered as good as elected.

And we must say we do not quite like the nanner in which Mr. Holmas, of Indiana, is said to have treated Mr. Cox's candidacy. He is reported to be in favor of Mr. Cox, on the first ballot, for the singular reason that he has occupied a seat near him in the House and " has listened to and enjoyed many of his witticisms." This is all very well, but it gives the light-minded and uncharitable an opportunity to say that if Mr. Holman did really enjoy his witticisms he would not be voting him out of the next seat to him. And it does not seem quite the thing, after all, for the serious and conomical Holman to be voting for a candidate for Spraker simply because he is a humorist. Then there is Mattson, of this State, who it is said is going to vote for Mr. Cox because the latter has been his guest. These things do not strike us, as Mr. Cox's only champion and advocate, as being dignified and proper treatment. That gentleman is running via the Speakership for a good place on the committees-not as a humorist or as anybody's guest, but as a representative Democrat. Let him be treated as such, in the words of an eminent State Senator from the interior, clear through, all the way through, to the end of the chapter." Meantime it is a blessed thought and full of comfort that even at this stage of the canvass there is one candidate behind him. Springer, with wild gesticulation, brings up the rear.

CANADIAN PROSPERITY AND TARIFFS.

It is pleasant to note the rapidly increasing prosperity of Canada. Perhaps it may also be instructive to some persons in this country. The increase in manufactures has been surprising. The details would be cumbersome, but some idea of the rate of increase generally may be formed from the consumption of coal at different periods. In 1877 the Nova Scotia mines produced 688,624 tons, and 953,980 tons of anthracite and bituminous coal were imported, making the total supply 1,642,604 tons. In 1882 the Nova Scotia mines yielded 1,250,179 tons, and 1,247,647 tons were imported, making a total supply of 2,497,826 tons-an increase of about 50 per cent in five years. The following shows the increase in railroad traffic and earnings from 1875 to 1882: 1875. 1882.

This increase in business has been largely

has been so developed by protective duties that while only 7 per cent of the sugar imported into Canada in 1878 came from the West Indies and the balance from this country or Great Britain, in 1882 only 6 per cent came from this country and Great Britain, and 87 per cent was imported from the West Indies. The growth in cotton and woollen manufactures since 1879 has been as follows:

| 1879. | 1882. \$2,388,000 4,079,000 \$2,042,740

It does not appear that this rapid improvement has been attended with much speculative unsoundness or dangerous expansion, for the number of failures in Canada during the first half of 1879 was 649 with liabilities of \$5,660,848, and during the first half of 1883 it was 687 with liabilities of \$8,249,060. The increase is not as great as the increase in the volume of business. Another point of much interest in this country is the fact that the Dominion of Canada adopted early last year a policy of moderate reduction of duties, especially on materials of manufacture, not altogether unlike that which shaped the new tariff in this country. The result in Canada thus far appears to have been highly satisfactory, as manufactures continue to grow with great

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Englishmen have the reputation of being narrow and insular in many of their ideas and hide-bound in their conservatism, and in many things doubtless they deserve the reputation. But in some matters they are not nearly as much so as Americans, strange as it may seem. For instance, a recent issue of The Christian World, an influential Non-Conformist paper published in London, has a leading editorial article on the coming departure for America of Mr. Henry Irving, entitled, "A Fervent Farewell." The article refers to the universal affection which is felt for Mr. Irving by all classes of Englishmen as "a sign of the times," and ends by wishing him a most hearty "God-speed."

Now to Americans this would probably be regarded as a most extraordinary proceeding. It is safe to say that no religious journal of repute in this country would venture to speak thus of any actor, however eminent. Even The Churchman, which is understood to be controlled by the same persons who control the Madison Square Theatre in this city, studiously refrains from referring to that or any other theatre. It is noteworthy, also, that George Macdonald, the novelist, who is a clergyman, frequently appears in London as an actor, in a semi-public capacity, and the circumstance excites no surprise whatever. Everyone knows that the English clergy are among the most expert cricket players, and their appearance in important matches is an every-day occurrence. If an American clergyman should take part even in the most private amateur theatricals, or should join a baseball club, his resignation from his parish would be at once in order. In this respect we believe the English are wiser than we. Dignity and convenionality are good things in their way; but when they prevent the clergy from indulging in innocen diversions or healthy sports, they are to be depre-

Some one said that Napoleon was not so much a man as a system. Perhaps John Kelly is not so much a man as a balance of power. What is your view on this point, Mr. Chairman of the State Committee Manning !

The Rochester Union thinks it detects "a deepeated desire on the part of several Republican conemporaries to make a present of Dorsey to the Democrats." It is hardly that. There is a deepseated desire that Dorsey should go where he be iongs, and that he should relieve the Republican party of all responsibility for his acts. A fairer statement of the case would be that Mr. Dorsey was a Republican for what he could make out of it, until he was found out. Having been found out and prosecuted by Republican officials under a Republican Administration, and his opportunities for profit in that direction having come to an end, he has determined to take himself to a new market. He is accordingly endeavoring to make himself useful to the Democrats by making confession of his own rascalities and charging the Republicans with the responsibility. He has made himself a present to the Democrats, and to a disinterested observer it looks as if they were "tickled a'most to death' with the gift.

The World newspaper defines its position as against every faction that is against Democratic unity." It must be very lonesome,

The opening of the Keely motor vindication is again postponed. But in place of the vindication a thrilling dialogue is given between Mr. Keely and a man who has worked for him for the last fourteen years. "How much do you know about running this motor?" said Keely. "Nothing," replied the man with fourteen years' experience. It is the general opinion that Keely knows fully as much about running the motor as this assistant of his.

Isn't it about time that the Iroquois Club came out for somebody! What do you say, Mr. Harrison!

The railroad conductor in Pennsylvania who put boy off an excursion train because he bad no ticket, while the train was going thirty miles an hour, and caused his instant death, ought to have a monument. And it ought not to be too long delayed. Perhaps one monument would do for him and Policeman McNamara. Certainly, the same epitaph would

A new method of catching fish called "jug fish ing" has been invented in the South. A corked jug is attached to the fishing line, both are then cast into the water, and the fun is supposed to begin when the fish bite and cause the jug to bob up and down. If the South thinks it has done in inventing this kind of amusement, it is much mistaken. Up here in the North hundreds of men go 'jug fishing" every day. But the method is slightly different from that of the South. The fisherman, and not the line, is attached to the jug; and the fisherman, and not the jug, begins to bob up and down, and doesn't wait for the fish to bite either. Manifestly the South has many things to learn about "jug fishing."

The betting is ten to one in the Philadelphia poolrooms that if William Penn could have foreseen the present Pennsylvama Legislature he would have hosen a different post office address.

It is not surprising to find that some of the naval cadets who are being tried for hazing were the victims of those who were tried last for this offence. This is in strict accordance with all the paradoxes of human nature. It only remains to teach these young men the lesson which neither their own painful experience nor the spectacle of the punishment of others seemed able to convey to them. Captain Ramsav, the Superintendent, assures them that there will be no "snap judgment," and that they shall have all the time they need to prepare their defence. At the same time it is evident that the presecution is to be vigorous, and if they are found guilty the penalty is not likely to be light. There has been a disposition to criticise Captain Ramsay for supposed severity in his administration of the Naval Academy, but the public will justify him in almost any severity which will crush out this mean and vulgar practice of hazing. The indignities inflicted in this latest case may not have been worse than usual, but they were humiliating and outrageous. A high-spirited boy who should resent them in a way his tormentors would remember for life would find a good deal of sympathy. The practice has no place among gentlemen and officers, and ought to be punished to the extreme limit of the regulations.

A treaty of peace embracing a protectorate over Anam by France has been signed by the Emperor over the Kingdom of Kelly by the Democratic

Every scholar who has examined the Sh manuscripts has pronounced them forgeries be Let him come to America next year, toward the of the Presidential campaign, and the Democrati-party will doubtless welcome him with open are in case he happens to have in his possession and is willing to sell a forged letter of damaging impor-purporting to be written by the Republican candi-

One of the speakers at the Free-Thinkers' Conve tion declared that miracles and providences man go. Yes, miracies, providences and the Republicas party must. But the trouble is just here-they won't, not one of them.

To the Buffalo Convention: An experienced and accomplished physician has expressed the opinion that there is nothing like a raw oyster to lay apon a black eye. Wouldn't it be a good idea, then, for the State Committee to issue an address recom mending that each delegate provide himself with a few of these remedial bivalves? There is no tell. ing what may happen, you know, when the repert of the Committee on Contested Seats comes before your honorsole body.

Blackburn declines. That is the reason why Blackburn makes us think of the Democracy of Ohio.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is announced to preach to norrow afternoon at Tiverton, R. I.

Next Thursday Eastport, Maine, will do herself proud at an elaborate reception and ball in hones of Governor Robie, who will on that date be a great in that pleasant city of tog and mist.

John Teemer, the young oarsman who recently achieved the distinction of winning a race in which Edward Hanlan was his competitor, is a native of Pennsylvania, nineteen years old. Hou tail, straight, square-shouldered. with large dark eyes, and weight 155 pounds when he rows.

The younger son of Massachusetts's famous War Governor appears to be made of theroic stuff. Accurding to The Pittsfield Journal he is working for a local telephone company as repairer and lineman, To be able to put on overalls and a shabby cost and visit as a mechanic residences where he has been a welcome guest at full-dress balls and receptions, shows Mr. Andrew to have nerve and determination enough to win success in the higher ranks of the business he has adopted.

Lord "Charley" Beresford, who gained much applause by his dare-devil bravery at the bombard. ment of Alexandria, is noted for eccentricity in making presents. Not long ago he gave the Princess of Wales a particularly vicious, sandy-colored bail-dog, and he once sent a young bride, as a wed-ding gift, a set of four silver salt cellars shaped like cradles, with pap-spoons to accompany them,

Nearly half a century ago M. Dumas, visiting Scotland, was surprised to find in many of the Glacgow factories many monuments and tablets to the memory of Nicholas Leblanc, his countryman, whose name was almost forgotten in France. To the present day, indeed, Lebianc's memory has been the present day, indeed, Leblanc's memory has been unhonored by his native land, but now a mongement to him is to be creeted at Issondan, his birthplace. Leblanc was the author of one of the most useful discoveries ever made in chemistry—the extraction of soda from sait; a discovery which has been pronounced second in its effect upon civilization only to the invention of the steam engine. Leblanc announced his discovery in 1790; now many militons of tons of carponate of soda are annually used in arts and mapufactures.

GENERAL NOTES.

The iron and steel ship-building industry on the Delaware River is said by The Philadelphia Press to have expanded since the beginning of the present year with wonderful rapidity. The tonnage of fron and steel vessels constructed during the first half of 1883 largely exceeded that of the entire year 1882, the figures being 55,079 and 40,097, respectively.

The University of Pennsylvania is constructing a furnace in which the refuse of its dissecting rooms will be rapidly consumed. It is understood that the University will likewise offer the use of the furnace for the cremation of human bodies at a price merely sufficient to cover the expense. Dr. J. B. Deaver, the demosstrator of anatomy, has never been known as a pro-fessed advocate of cromation. but he is inclined to be-lieve that this method of disposing of the dead willbe-generally adopted in the not remote future.

On the farm of George Logan, near Lebanon, in the county of Warren. Ohio, a hen had evinced all summer such an ardent desire to become a mother, by parsistent efforts to hatch door-knobs and everything else that bore the remotest resemblance to an egg, that her owner finally had pity on her, and placed in her favorite barrel fourteen curious eggs which he had discovered in turning a furrow. Then he went off to camp meeting and thought no more about the matter until his return, when he was amazed to find that the hen had hatched into this wicked world fourteen little shakes for while she was carring with the utmost affection and solicitude and from which she received constant demonstrations of fillal devotion. Next.

If there is one American institution which is making a more rapid conquest of the country than any other it is the family reunion, and this is the height of the season. The descendants of Isaac Pappen will re-unite for the third time on September 20, at Stone Blof, Fountain County, Ind. Isaac Pappen, from whom the family begins its genealogical record, migrated in the summer of 1665 from Newbury, Mass., to Woodbridge, Middlesex County, N. J., under the auspices of his minister, the Rev. John Woodbridge, after whom the town was named. James lappen, of the third generation, had ten children, of whom all but two, who reman had ten children, of whom all but two, who remained is New-Jersey, removed to Ohio and Indiana between 1793 and 1814. His grandson, Judge Peter P. Good, of the City Court of Plainfield, N. J., has prepared a tabular statement as to the eight generations since 1665, from which it appears that during that period there have been 820 births, 445 sons and 375 daughters; 140 sons and 126 daughters have died; 138 sons and 122 daughters have married.

The difficulties in the way of using upon locomotives the system of compound boilers now almost universally applied to ocean steamships are said to have been overcome at last by M. Mallet in France and Mr. Webb in England, and some of the mail trains between London and Crowe are now drawn by engines constructed upon that principle. "These engines," says The Echo, " have three cylinders, two carried outside on the frames, which are of small diameter and receive steam direct from the boiler, and one of larger diameter (double) placed under the smoke-box, which receives steam from the smaller high-pressure cylinders. By this arrange the smaller high-pressure cylinders. By this arrange ment coupling-rods on the driving-wheels are dispensed with, and the requisite adhesion is obtained without placing an inordinate amount of weight on one pair of wheels. The saving of coal is eight pounds per mile, but as even engine makes a round trip of 319 miles per day, the saving to the company is considerably over a ten of coals on the day's duty; and, much to the satisfaction of the dreman, he is spared the labor of litting an equivalent number of shovelfuls."

POLITICAL NEWS.

The Massachusetts Greenback Convention is According to The Troy Times "there is to be a beautiful Kilkenny fight among the Democrats of Rensselaer County this fail." The Hon. J. A. J. Creswell announces for-

mally that under no condition will be be a candidate for United States Senator from Maryland. It is said that under the new apportionment

in Georgia the Republicans can carry at least half of the Congressional distric s provided they can command the colored vote. The Hon. George L. Converse, of Ohio, who

now comes to the front as a candidate for Speaker of the next House, predicts that the next session of Congress will be unusually short. So disgusted is The Pittsburg Commercial with

the Pennsylvania Legislature that it is moved to exclain.
What a pity that there are no volcanic mountains in the vicinity of Harrisburg." The Trenton Times reports that Governor

Parker's tin signs bearing the legend, "Not a candidate," have on the reverse side the words, "Unless tendered the Democratic nomination." In Boston no man votes whose name is not on the assessment lists. Last year less than twenty ames were added to the lists during the time set spats for that purpose. Already, this season, nearly 300 names have been added. The assessment lists close at 3 o'clock on Saturday.

The opponents of the Downing liquor law in St. Louis are happy. In a case that has just been tried there the judge held that the act of 1857, which allowed the sale of all refreshments other than distilled liquors in St. Louis on all days of the week, not naving been specifically ropealed, overrides the Downing law, and cannot be repeated by any general act.

Mr. Watterson, in answer to the suggestion that he is "the Webb to ride the Democratic tiger into the free-trade whiripool," remarks: "Well, hasn't the